

The Arizona Sentinel.

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WM. J. BERRY.....Editor.

YUMA, A. T.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1876

THE FOURTH.

THE CELEBRATION IN YUMA.

The Birthday of our National Independence and the one hundredth year of our National existence was celebrated with much spirit in Yuma. The people were alive to the importance of the occasion, and patriotic feeling ruled the day. Ordinary business was suspended and our great National Sabbath was duly recognized and observed. Our whole community en-masse, men women and children, with many from neighboring towns and settlements, joined heart and soul in celebrating the memorable day; and doubtless from many grateful hearts the aspiration went up to Heaven, in the beautiful language of the poet:

Great God, we thank Thee for this home!
This boundless birthright of the free!
Where wanderers from afar may come
And breathe the air of liberty!
Still may it flower untrammelled spring,
Its harvest wave its cities rise;
And still, till time shall fold its wing
Remain earth's loveliest paradise!

As midnight ushered in the day, a grand national salute was fired by the anvil battery in front of the store of David Neahr. This woke the people from their slumbers, and those that it did not wake will hardly be reached by the sound of Gabriel's trump. No more sleep till morning, for the incessant fire of small fire arms in all directions forbade repose and reminded the lethargic citizen that the great anniversary was just dawning upon the earth. At sunrise another salute was fired by the anvil battery and also by the cannon at Fort Yuma.

At 10 o'clock A. M., the people assembled at the large pavilion which had been erected and covered with canvass in front of the residence of Hon. A. J. Finlay, Mayor. The whole structure was gaily festooned with flags, and a fine stand had been constructed which was roofed by a large and magnificent flag, kindly loaned for the occasion by the military authorities. The rear of the stand was decorated with large portraits of Washington and Grant. Excellent music had been provided, both vocal and instrumental.

The exercises commenced with the reading of the Declaration of Independence by C. H. Brinley, Esq., followed by a few patriotic remarks, which he read from a manuscript. Hon. A. J. Finlay then read a long and ably-written paper, prepared by Samuel Purdy, Jr., entitled, "A Historical Sketch of Yuma County," which is surprisingly correct considering the short time and limited opportunities that Mr. Purdy had to gather his information. Our worthy Mayor then made a stirring and eloquent, extemporaneous address, which closed the exercises, with the exception of the music, of which we will now speak. A fine organ and also a good string band were on the ground, and did good service in accompanying the magnificent singing of Mrs. and Miss Mary Alexander, assisted by Judge H. N. Alexander and W. L. Hopkins, Esq. The exercises were interspersed with our most soul-stirring national songs, such as the "Star Spangled Banner," "America," etc., etc., rendered in such an artistic and beautiful style as to stir the patriotic heart.

In the evening, just after dark, a beautiful display of fireworks was made on the hill east of town. Two largely attended and spirited balls, in the evening, and running far into the next morning, closed the celebration of the day.

Again we have occasion to say that we are proud of the people of

Yuma. The good order and sense of self-respect that they maintain on our public holidays is most remarkable. Liquor was free as water. There was not a man in town so poor that he could not get all he wanted to drink, yet there was very little excess. There were no arrests, nor cause for any.

In conclusion we must say that the success of this celebration is largely due to the open-handed liberality of our citizens, who contributed so freely of their money to promote the object in view, and also to the untiring industry and application and patriotic zeal of such men as our honored Mayor A. J. Finlay, David Neahr and their able assistants.

CENTENNIAL.

Our Philadelphia Letter.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1876. The attendance at the Exhibition for the past week has been larger than heretofore, although there has also been a raise in temperature. The state of the weather doesn't seem to have much effect on sightseers. When it rains, as it did yesterday, everybody appears to think that everybody else will stay at home, consequently they will have a nice quiet day of it, and are surprised on reaching the grounds to find that their 'happy thought' has occurred to others. The advance guard of the Fourth of July crowd are already putting in an appearance, and their arrival revives somewhat the drooping spirits of landlords and boarding-house keepers. There is no lack of accommodation and at very reasonable prices. One can live in Philadelphia, to-day, as cheaply as in any city in the country. Provisions have not been so cheap for years, and board is correspondingly low. Of course, if you go to the hotels, you must pay hotel prices, which are the same as in any other large city, except Cincinnati, during the Convention. But if a person is willing to take half the trouble they would in looking for board at home, they can find pleasant homes where they can live at from \$1 to \$2.50 per day. If you don't believe me, come and be converted.

The commission and Board of Finance have come to blowing if not to blows. The Board have laid in a supply of ammunition in the way of opinions from eminent lawyers from Chas. O'Connor down, and are prepared to "hold the fort," which, by the way, their efforts alone have made worth the building. They raised the money, and organized and conducted the Exposition from its inception to its present state of perfection. The Commission was intended to be and is an honorary body, and serves very well as a figure head. But not content with serving well in this capacity it wishes to be the helm as well; and therein makes a mistake. It will be wise if it yields gracefully to the inevitable and endeavors to preserve what little dignity it has left without becoming a general nuisance and arousing in every one a desire to abate it as such.

Although Gilmore has left us, and this is Thomas' last week, we are not to look entirely to our hand organs for our music. Several instrumental concerts take place in the Main Exhibition Building daily, to say nothing of the Electrical Organ in Horticultural Hall, and the bands at the Restaurants. Vocal concerts are also given by choral societies in the Main Building, and there is music in the air generally. Down town we are to have English Opera, by Miss Kellogg, Miss Cary, and troupe, and on Monday evening, M. Jacques Offenbach will open a new concert garden on Board street. He has an orchestra of 60 pieces, and is to interpret his Operas Bouffe for us.

The exhibits in the Main Building, excepting those in the departments of Russia and Turkey, are now so nearly complete that I shall begin the herculean task of attempting to describe them. Anything more than an outline picture is impossible within my limited space. The first thing that meets the eye on entering the Main Building, by the corner door from Belmont avenue, is the compact little department of the Orange Free State. Most persons will need to think a moment before placing this little state geographically, but having recollected that it is on the South African coast, they will be prepared for a rather peculiar display. Here are skins dressed and undressed of the Elmand, Springbok, and other connecting links between the Deer and the Ox; long rods of Rhinoceros hide, and bundles of rein, or rawhide rope; odd-shaped native baskets, tusks of ivory, and cages of gorgeous birds. There are some rude specimens of wood-carving one of which representing a woman passing before a baill, is labelled "The Transit of Venus." The products of the country are represented by chests of wool, in connection with which there is a

model of one of the huge wagons used in the wool transport. It is loaded with 31 bales of wool, and is drawn by seven yoke of oxen. The cereals are represented by some fine specimen of wheat and corn, including the small globular Kaffir corn. There are also polished slabs of native woods and a specimen of Bituminous coal. A case of diamonds and other precious pebbles attracts the ladies, as do the cases of ostrich feathers, by which an important branch of South African Stock Farming is represented.

Mindful of Pizarro and the Incas, we step across the aisle, and are greeted by the mummies of the ancestors of the Peruvian exhibitors. These mortuary relics form an important feature of the exhibits of Peru, and perhaps not the least interesting. Considerable space is devoted to the display of minerals, and they, together with an excellent display of products of the soil, wine, etc., form the most instructive portion of the quondam home of the Incas.

An odor as of the shoe and leather building salutes the nostril as you approach the department of the Republica Argentina. The wall is hung with every variety of leather, containing the possibilities which are realized in the display of saddles and harness below. The saddles are mostly without horns, apparently "double-enders," and many of them are covered with mats of long hair and feathers. Near by hang curiously plaited girths and bridles of rawhide, and with them several specimens of the peculiar national weapon the "bolas," which consists of a long rope of rawhide, terminating at either extremity in skin-cased stones. The manner of using it is this: Suppose a bullock is to be captured. One of the stones is thrown in such a way that the rope will strike against the legs of the animal. The stone immediately begins to describe constantly diminishing circles about the unfortunate beast until it is wrapped as it were in a net, and is unable to stir. If necessary the other stone can be thrown, and assurance made doubly sure; otherwise it is retained like the end of the lasso. There is also an excellent display of drugs, wines and native products. There are a number of cases of mats, rugs, and other specimens of woven work, and near by is a primitive hand-loom for weaving carpets. A considerable display of pottery, ancient and modern, is made, and of tiles, some of them having the appearance of mosaic. There are several pieces of feather work, and some fair wood carving, but the mineralogical display occupies most of the remainder of the space. One article however which attracts as much attention as anything in the department, is a combined, double, back-acting traveling trunk, which is at once trunk, table, sofa or bed, carriage chest, and I don't know how many different articles of furniture, and occupies no more space than an ordinary trunk. It is a curiosity, and worth seeing.

Chili displays at the entrance of her department a large cabinet of mineral, and this is one of the strong points of her display. Just beyond her mineral cabinet is a fine bronze statue of an Indian playing "chueca," their national game of ball, which, judging from the instruments used, must bear some resemblance to the school-boy game of "shinny," except that more than one ball is used. Further on is a cabinet of ores and metals, and along the sides are cases containing drugs, barks, nuts, grain, wines, tobacco, macaroni, llama, wool, boots, and shoes, gorgeous in gold and silver buttons and buckles, cloth of native manufacture, books, and specimens of bindings, and many other small articles. One case is devoted to slabs and batons of native wood, and an album with leaves of thin strips of the same. There are some good examples of imitation stone-work, especially a fire-place and mantel in imitation of different marbles.

The Chilean department is perhaps the best of the South American States, Brazil, of course, excepted, and is very creditable. I believe most of the articles on exhibition in this department were selected from those exhibited at a grand fair recently held at Santiago.

The Race at Florence.

Our fellow citizen L. A. Smith, who went to Florence last week with horse on the brain, sends us the following dispatch:

FLORENCE, July 5th, 1876.

Judge Berry, Yuma:
Race between the bay and gray horses came off yesterday at six A. M. Time, thirteen minutes and twelve seconds. Won by the bay horse. LYMAN A. SMITH.

B. W. REAGAN and Charles Mason are now the sole owners of the celebrated "Silver King" mine, in the Pinal District, they having purchased the interests of Long and Copeland for \$125,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special to the "Sentinel."

SAN DIEGO.

Terrible Result of a Battle with Indians—General Custer and 17 Other Officers and Five Companies of Cavalry Killed!

SAN DIEGO, July 6.—The San Francisco special to-day says that Gen. Custer met and had a fight with Indians on July 1st, on Little Horn River. General Custer and seventeen other officers were killed and five companies entire of the Seventh Cavalry either killed or wounded, and all trace of them lost except the dead and about thirty wounded.

Second Dispatch.

Confirmation of the Terrible Disaster to General Custer and his Troops.

SAN DIEGO, July 6.—The Union special dated, Still Water, Montana Territory, July 1st, says: "George Taylor, scout for General Gibbons, arrived here last night direct from Little Horn River. He brings tidings that General Custer found an Indian camp of about two thousand lodges on the Little Horn, and immediately attacked it. He took five companies and charged into the upper portion of the camp. Nothing is known of the operations of this detachment, only as they are traced by the dead. Major Reno commanded seven other companies and attacked the lower portion of the camp. The Indians poured in a murderous fire from all sides and the greater portion fought on horseback. General Custer had two brothers, a nephew and a brother-in-law. They were all killed and not one of his detachment escaped. Two hundred and seventy men were buried in one place, and the number of killed is estimated at three hundred, with only thirty-one wounded. The Indians surrounded Major Reno's command and held them far out in the hills cut off from water, until General Gibbons' came in sight, when they broke camp in the night and left. The Seventh Cavalry fought like tigers, but were overcome by brute force. The Indian loss cannot be estimated, as they carried off and cached the most of their killed. The remnant of the Seventh Cavalry, together with General Gibbons' command are returning to the mouth of the Little Horn, where stores lie. The Indians got all the arms of the killed soldiers. There were seventeen commissioned officers killed. The whole of Custer's family died at the head of their companies. The exact loss was not known. Both Adjutants and Sergeant-Majors were killed. The Indian camp was from three to four miles long and twenty miles up the Little Horn from its mouth. The Indians actually pulled men from their horses, in some instances."

The above is confirmed by other letters which say that Custer met a frightful disaster. The Montana Times' Extra, confirms the report and says that the whole number killed was three hundred and fifteen. General Gibbon, joined his command at Reno. When the Indians left the battle field, it looked like a slaughter pen, as it really was, being in a narrow ravine. The dead were horribly mutilated. The situation now looks serious. General Terry arrived at Gibbon's camp on a steamer and crossed his command over to join General Custer, when it was camping before the fight. Lieut. Crittendon, son of General Crittendon, was also among the killed.

NEW YORK.

Gen. Dix Takes His Position in the Presidential Campaign.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Major-General John A. Dix has accepted the Chairmanship of the National Committee of Veteran Soldiers and Sailors of the United States and declares in favor of Hayes and Wheeler, and says it

is in the power of the Veterans to decide the Presidential question.

The War News from Europe.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The following war news is communicated: A special to the London Times says Montaigno has sent her declaration of war to Turkey. Another dispatch says English French and Austrian ambassadors have not left the Porte and that the three powers had resolved not to interfere.

WASHINGTON.

Morrill Accepts the Treasury—Congratulatory Letter from the Emperor of Germany to President Grant.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Morrill accepts the Treasury, taking Bristow's seat to-day.

The President has received a congratulatory letter from Emperor William, of Germany, with cordial congratulations announcing the Centennial.

The Senate and House Meet Half Way.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Senate has met the House half way in all matters of reduction which do not change existing laws. A communication on the army and Indian bills is not probable within the next eight days. The Senate will not try the Belknap Case—Probable Adjournment of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Senate will not try the Belknap case. Congress will probably adjourn on the 15th.

LONDON.

Battle Between the Turks and Servians.

LONDON, July 5.—The Times special says in the first engagement between the Turks and Servians the Turks were victorious. The Servians lost two thousand. The neutral powers are still neutral.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Grand Centennial Jollification.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—The whole country is engaged in celebrating the Centennial. Banks and public offices closed four days, and entire population engaged in one grand jollification.

Silver in London.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—A London cable to the Banks here quotes silver at 48d.—A rise of 2 pence since the 1st.

ST. LOUIS.

Shurz for Hayes.

St. Louis, July 5.—Shurz declares for Hayes.

List of Patents.

Through dispatches to Dewey & Co., Patent Agents, San Francisco we receive the following advance list of U. S. Patents, granted to Pacific Coast inventors, viz: Jas. T. Stewart, Los Angeles, Cal., carburetors; Jules Borie, Oakland, Cal., hollow partition bricks; Wm. Brown, San Francisco, process and apparatus for drying fruit; Andrew S. Hallidie, San Francisco, endless traction railways; Frank A. Huntington, San Francisco, machines for sewing shingles; Edward M. Morgan, San Francisco, construction of wooden tanks; Thomas C. Perkins, Brighton, Cal., beer faucets; Robert Swarbrick, Oakland, Cal., mechanical movements; Andrew S. Hallidie, San Francisco, underground tubes for propulsion of cars; John Holloway, Wadsworth, Nev., liniment, trademark.

Communicated.

DIED OF PARALYSIS.

In Yuma, July 1st, 1876, CHARLES FARROL, aged about 35 years.

He was a native of Georgia—born a slave. The desire for a free life being strong in his bosom he left his old home during the rebellion and sought the old flag and became a Union soldier. He was with Gen. Sherman during his great march to the sea. Served with distinction during the war, and was considered a valuable, efficient and energetic scout. Was twice wounded. During his residence in this county, he was for a long time in the employ of Wm. P. Miller, who often consulted him in important transactions. [Washington, D. C. papers please copy.]

Horner & Donaldson,

Blacksmiths

Wagon, Coach, AND

Carriage Makers.

Respectfully inform the citizens of Arizona that they have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of doing all kinds of work in the line

BLACKSMITHING

WAGON MAKING!

In the best manner and at very LOW PRICES.

Wagon and Carriage Ironing and repairing. Plows and all other AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS set up and put in order.

HORSE and MULE SHOEING

In specially attended to, and the work done by skillful workmen and in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction.

BUGGIES, AMBULANCES AND WAGONS

Made and repaired in the neatest manner and at reasonable prices.

Shop on Gila Street, in their new building. jol10, 1876-tf.

GRAND OPENING!

LORD & WILLIAMS

TUCSON, A. T.

Will display for public inspection one of the

Largest and Most Attractive Stocks of Goods

Ever before brought to this market.

THE GREAT EASTERN SHOW OF NEW GOODS.

They have arranged to have arrive Monthly, a complete assortment of such goods as the people of Arizona may want, and they can sell them at

Wholesale and Retail,

CHEAPER than they can be afforded from any other Market, not excepting the much extolled GUAYMAS ROUTE.

We have taken especial pains to import fine goods, such as we can warrant, and in the line of

Nice things to Eat,

We have endeavored to cater to the tastes of all.

—We have a complete stock of—

DRESS GOODS,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Hats, Clothing,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Carpets, Gum Goods,

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Boots and Shoes, Crockery,

Groceries and Provisions,

and a complete assortment of BUTLERS' GOODS.

Close buyers will find it to their advantage to examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

ja15-tf. LORD & WILLIAMS.

J. SAMTER,

CHEAP CASH STORE!

MAIN Street.....YUMA, A. T.

DEALER in GENERAL

Merchandise,

KEEPS on hand and is receiving with Every Steamer a full and complete

Assortment

OF

General

MERCHANDISE.

WHICH I WILL SELL AT THE

LOWEST POSSIBLE

LIVING PRICES.

MY MOTTO IS

Small Profits

and

QUICK SALES!

jan10-tf